LDWSF
4.8.1
3-9-15

Sanga, Ravi

From: Freier-Coppinger, Romy (ECY) <rfre461@ECY.WA.GOV>
Sent: Monday, March 09, 2015 4:00 PM
To: Sanga, Ravi
Subject: RE: Excerpts from the Action Memo Amendment

Ravi,

Based on the information below and the previous discussions regarding technical feasibility, I am comfortable with the approach.

Romy

From: Sanga, Ravi [mailto:Sanga.Ravi@epa.gov]
Sent: Monday, March 09, 2015 1:39 PM
To: Freier-Coppinger, Romy (ECY)
Subject: Excerpts from the Action Memo Amendment

Romy – EPA is moving forward with their Action Memo for the upland excavation that will remove and properly dispose of the contaminated corregated metal pipes (CMP) and associated soils with a concentration of PCBs greater than or equal to 1 ppm, thus eliminating the CMP and soil as an on-Site risk as well as a continuing source of contamination to the LDW. Due to the immediate proximity of the Site to the LDW, which presents the associated risk of contaminant migration from the Site to the LDW via groundwater or infiltration by surface water, and the potential for future non-industrial use of the Site, the cleanup level of 1 ppm being required by EPA is consistent with the requirements of TSCA and MTCA.

The CMP and associated contaminated soils area is comprised of the northwestern corner of the Jorgensen Forge property and southwestern corner of the Boeing Plant 2 property extending landward of the sheetpile wall installed on the property of Jorgensen Forge (and that remains in place, demarcating the top of the shoreline bank). Sampling and analysis in this area conducted subsequent to the 2010 removal action identified the location of the CMP and PCBs in sufficient detail to design, plan, and perform the removal action. The existing barrier wing wall will function to separate the cleanup area from the shoreline bank area to the south on the Jorgensen Forge property. At a later date modification to the sheetpile or removal of the sheetpile may be necessary as a separate action outside the scope of the action memo.

The removal action will be carried out using unbraced sheet pile shoring and soil excavation in the wet. Perimeter sheetpiles will be driven up to the face of the Boeing 2-66 wall with an optional bench cut on the Jorgensen Forge property, but with a temporary 6 to 7-foot cut required on the Boeing property for safety of the 2-66 building wall. Water will be added to the coffer dam to avoid the need for bracing when excavating below a 12 ft below ground surface ("bgs") elevation. Soil target elevations that will be later defined, will be excavated in the wet. Excavation spoils will be staged and stabilized for off-Site disposal. Confirmation samples will be required at the base of the excavation following removal. Flocculation will be required for expedited settlement of suspended particulates. Water in cofferdam that is displaced by backfilling will be treated prior to discharge. All excavated spoils will be removed above an elevation of 30 ft below ground surface (bgs). Limitations in construction and excavation may result in a "fluff" layer remaining at the base of the excavation. Confirmational sampling for PCBs will be necessary for this "fluff" layer. If sampling reveals that the cleanup level established in this Amendment are not being met, further excavation and post-excavation sampling will be required.

The proposed removal action will, to the extent practicable, contribute to the efficient performance of long-term remedial action for the LDW. If such additional action is required, this removal action will not impede future responses based on available information. Construction and greener cleanup BMPs will be addressed during design. Long-term maintenance and monitoring will be necessary to ensure ARARs are being met and will also be addressed during workplan development. The workplan for the excavation and that will include performance monitoring will be developed by the PRPs with EPA approval.

EPA will be citing the following ARARs as well:

1. Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs)

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) requires that removal actions attain applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) under federal or more stringent state environment or facility siting laws, to the extent practicable considering the exigencies of the situation. (40 C.F.R. § 300.415[j]). In determining whether compliance with ARARs is practicable, EPA may consider the scope of the removal action and the urgency of the situation. (40 C.F.R. § 300.415[j]).

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Regulations [40 C.F.R. Part 761]. These regulations are applicable to soils and other materials contaminated by PCBs, as well as to solids in a storm drain system and stormwater that contain PCBs. All such media and materials with PCBs at a concentration equal to or greater than 50 ppm must be incinerated in an approved incinerator or disposed of in a State or federally authorized hazardous or dangerous waste landfill, and those media with PCBs at a concentration less than 50 ppm may be disposed in a municipal solid waste or non-hazardous waste landfill. These regulations also allow for a PCB cleanup level of 1 ppm without further conditions, such as capping and proprietary or institutional controls, in environmentally diverse areas when achieving this level will not pose an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment.

Washington State Hazardous Waste Management Act and Dangerous Waste Regulations [RCW 70.105; Chapter 173-303 WAC]. These regulations govern the handling and disposition of dangerous waste, including identification, accumulation, storage, transport, treatment, and disposal. They are potentially applicable to generating, handling, and managing dangerous waste at the Site, and would be potentially relevant and appropriate even if dangerous wastes are not managed during remediation.

Washington State Model Toxics Control Act Regulation and Statute [RCW 70.105D; Chapter 173-340 WAC]. These laws pertain to the cleanup and disposal of PCBs and other hazardous substances. While these laws allow a PCB cleanup level of 10 ppm for soil with the use of a cap in industrial areas, to achieve unlimited use of an area without additional conditions, these laws require a PCB cleanup level for soil of 1 ppm.

Washington State Solid Waste Handling Standards [RCW 70.95; Chapter 173-350 WAC]. These standards apply to facilities and activities that manage solid waste. The regulations set minimum functional performance standards for proper handling and disposal of solid waste; describe responsibilities of various entities; and stipulate requirements for solid waste handling facility location, design, construction, operation, and closure. These regulations are also potentially applicable or relevant and appropriate for management of excavated soil or debris that will be generated during the Site cleanup.

Washington Clean Air Act and Implementing Regulations [WAC 173-400-040(8)]. This regulation is potentially relevant and appropriate to response actions at the Site. It requires the owner or operator of a source of fugitive dust to take reasonable precautions to prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne and to maintain and operate the source to minimize emissions.

General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources - Washington State [RCW 70.94; Chapter 173-400 WAC]. These regulations establish standards and rules applicable to the control and/or prevention of the emission of air

contaminants. Depending on the response action selected, these regulations are potentially applicable to the Site (e.g., generation of fugitive dust during soil excavation).

Soils will be segregated based on the concentration of PCBs, and disposed of according to the requirements of TSCA. Soils 0-7 ft bgs are assumed above the level of 1 ppm PCBs. Soils < 7 bgs are assumed > 50 ppm and will need to be disposed of as subtidal C classified waste.

Please let me know if you concur, on behalf of Ecology, with the action. Also please do not share this passage with anyone in particular Jorgensen and the Boeing Company.

Thanks

Ravi